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SALT Abrogation Urged On Verification Tampering

Washington—Abrogation of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks 2 treaty by the U. S. upon probable evidence of Soviet interference with U. S. national technical means of treaty verification has been demanded by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.).

"If we have grounds for not trusting them, I couldn't care less about the rest of the stuff you have in here," Sen. Javits told Defense Secretary Harold Brown during SALT 2 hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Brown told Sen. Javits a U. S. decision to abrogate, based on probable interference by the Soviets, depends on how sure the U. S. is of its information and the seriousness of the intervention.

"I need more than that, and so does the Senate," Sen. Javits answered. Brown then told the committee that interference would be grounds to terminate the treaty. Sen. Javits also won a promise of abrogation from Brown if the Soviets convert missiles in ways that violate SALT 2. The position of Sen. Javits was supported by Sen. Joseph R. Biden, Jr., (D-Del.).

Sen. Biden and Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio) were critical of the committee chairman, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), for allowing inadequate time for questions and answers during a closed hearing on verification.

Sen. Glenn charged the committee held its open hearing the following day without adequate background information on verification of launch weight, throw weight, yield and numbers of multiple independently targetable warheads, simulations, monitoring of the ban on SS-16 third-stage production, mobile ICBMs and determining the 5% size and weight difference between new and old missiles. He said he remains concerned that verification capabilities are, in some instances, still on the drawing boards.

Latest changes or additions to the treaty that will be introduced in the Senate are:

- An amendment by Sen. Jake Garn (R-Utah) banning all missile test telemetry encoding. Administration witnesses have told the committee repeatedly the Soviets are not likely to decode telemetry

revealing technology not covered by the treaty, such as missile guidance methods.

■ Sen. George McGovern (D-S. Dak.) said he will attach arms reduction legislation to the SALT 2 resolution of ratification to establish three things: a one-year freeze on development or deployment of additional strategic nuclear delivery vehicles and warheads, annual reductions of 10% in the arsenals of both sides for three years and a summit meeting every three years to review the percentage reductions.

Brown did not try to defend the U. S. ability to determine accurately whether the Soviets hold to the SALT 2 requirement that new missiles not exceed 5% of length, diameter and throw weight of the older missile. Instead, he noted that missile growth could be 100% without a SALT 2 treaty. Treaty opponents and others doubt that the U. S. would be able to detect changes smaller than 30%.

Sen. McGovern added that the MX missile, which he opposes as a "preposterous waste of dollars," adds verification problems to the treaty. Administration sources have indicated the MX probably will not be deployed before the treaty expires in 1985.

Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) said he is not sure the Soviets will care if they are caught violating the treaty, adding the treaty will give the world the perception that "we're on the run."

Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.) said he doubts the U. S. has the willpower to prosecute a case of violation quickly and fully before the Standing Consultative Commission, based on the record during SALT 1.

Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) said he is concerned that the Soviets will convert SS-20 missiles, which have limited range for use as a mobile theater ballistic missile, to SS-16 intercontinental missiles "at night." The SS-20 uses the first two stages of the SS-16. All that is necessary for an SS-20 to become an intercontinental missile is attachment of the SS-16 third stage. Brown said he could not address Helms' concerns in public, but said the Soviets "can't get away with it."

Test Ban Shift

Washington—Soviets have reneged a portion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, now under negotiation, that would allow placement of U. S. seismic sensors on Soviet soil, Rep. Jack F. Kemp (R-N. Y.) said last week.

Rep. Kemp, who learned of the development two weeks ago, said the Soviets now insist only Soviet equipment be installed to aid in verification of Soviet compliance.

Rep. Kemp called for cancellation of a visit to the U. S. by Soviet scientists in August to study American seismic technology. He termed the scientists' trip "espionage" rather than scientific study.